

Sought as the Candidate of the Opposition, and Gen. Dudley as the candidate of the Administration party, and after administration men have voted against the Governor for this reason, and this reason only, we are told it is proof that the administration has been abandoned by the people.

They desired Gov. Spaight as an enemy to Internal Improvements, and when the friends of Mr. Van Buren voted against him for that cause and for that only, they make the same cry of "victory—victory over Van Buren."

We do not say it merely for effect, but in sincerity, that where many other questions were urged upon the attention of the people, it is not reasonable to infer that the Governor's Election is a fair test of the sentiments of North-Carolina on the Presidential Election. The result shows the necessity for vigilance and activity on the part of Republicans—but it does not furnish any ground of despair, or even of despondency. We will not give up before we are whipped. The opposition have beaten us for Governor, 'tis true, but no more. It is the will of The People that Gen. Dudley shall be Chief Executive of this State, and we will not make any factious opposition to him, but cheerfully and heartily sustain him in what we approve, and oppose only by respectful argument, what we may disapprove. We did all in our power to prevent his election—would do so now, were the question of his election now at issue. But as he is elected by the Voice of the People, we have no disposition to make his path uneven, if in our power—and shall act accordingly.

BUT THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES is yet to be chosen. The ballot boxes will answer next November, if the People of North-Carolina are indeed so changed: if they have in reality deserted their former principles, and followed the Nullifiers to support a Political Apostate. We do not believe they will do it.

Our neighbor of the Observer need be under no apprehension as to the "losses" to be sustained by the Standard, in case the Democratic Republicans should be defeated by the federalists and nullifiers in November. He shall be our pet, our nearest and best friend, our "procheu amy," (if he won't tell fibs) in every thing but loss and gain. The proprietor of the Standard asks no favors in this respect—whether our party, the people, succeed or not, the "Standard" will be upheld, by the liberal public patronage of the Democratic Republicans.

TEXAS.—The Report of the escape of Santa Anna from the Texian authorities, appears to be untrue, though not without some foundation. The American Sch. Pasvick, capt. Hughes, from New Orleans, loaded with provisions, cleared for Texas under pretence of trading—the real purpose was to smuggle Santa Anna on board, but before the base plans were matured the party was discovered in the act of going for him. The Texian Government seized the schooner and imprisoned all concerned.

THE PRESIDENCY.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN—FOR VAN BUREN.

Maine, 10
New Hampshire, 4
Rhode Island, 4
Connecticut, 4
New York, 42
New Jersey, 30
Pennsylvania, 30
Delaware, 3
Virginia, 23
North Carolina, 15
Georgia, 11
Ohio, 12
Indiana, 9
Mississippi, 4
Illinois, 5
Alabama, 7
Louisiana, 3
Missouri, 3
Michigan, 3
Arkansas, 3

Electoral Votes, 217

WEBSTER.

Massachusetts, 14

HARRISON.

Kentucky, 15

Maryland, 10

Vermont, 7

WHITE.

Tennessee, 15

South Carolina, 11

Louisiana, 1

31

Making all the opposition 77, to which is opposed the Democratic Republican electoral votes of 217, for Van Buren.

If North Carolina should go for Harrison, that personage will then have 47 to Van Buren 202. We say for Harrison, as the Coalition can have no hope of White, and if North Carolina vote the White Ticket, with the expectation that her vote will go for him, she will find herself completely galled by the Federalists and nullifiers. She will not only be misled as to the character of the Democratic Republican Candidate, Martin Van Buren, but will be duped into the support of a full-blooded abolitionist, in the person of Gen. Harrison. The federalists and nullifiers do not care who is elected; White, Harrison, Webster, or the D—l, so that the friend of popular rights, of the Union, of the South, and of republican liberty is defeated in this State—so that North Carolina may claim affinity with Boston blue-light and Hartford Convention Federalists, and South Carolina Nullifiers. "Whatever has a tendency to dissolve the Union," will please the leaders of the Coalition.

CHOLERA IN CHARLESTON.—The latest accounts from Charleston give official reports of an average of 15 cases, and 7 deaths, per day, for several days. We fear there is, as yet, no abatement of the disease. The proportion of subjects is 48 blacks to 11 whites.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—We have heard of but one slight case of varioloid since our last, which was immediately removed. It is generally believed that the disease is eradicated. We have strong hopes that no more cases will occur.

FOREIGN.—London papers have been received in New York to August 1st.—The internal condition of Spain is very unsettled and even alarming. The populace of Madrid and other principal cities are discontented and weary of the protracted war, and riot and bloodshed have been the consequence of this state of feeling.—An insurrection took place at Malaga, on the night of the 25th of July, which resulted in the massacre of the civil and military governors of that city. The partisans of the former prime Minister, Mendizabal, were the agents of this transaction.

It is said that Mr. Rothschild, the great banker, is dead. Other accounts say that it is a younger brother, and not the principal of the firm.

The king of France and his Ministers have resolved that there should be no review on this 29th of July, the last of the "three days," and the preparations making therefor were countermanded.

HOMICIDE.—On the 28th ult. a homicide was committed on the body of Mr. A. R. Bruz by Mr. J. B. Gignel, Jr. in the city of New Orleans. There had been a previous quarrel and the parties meeting in Royal, near Pearl Street, upon a simple word, or a blow given, Mr. Gignel withdrew a few paces and taking out of his pocket a pistol, drew the trigger, but it snapped; he then took out another, which went off; the ball passed through the heart of Bruz and occasioned instant death. The deceased was much beloved and esteemed, and the affair has thrown the community of New Orleans into great excitement. After a long and laborious examination Judge Preval decided that Gignel could not be admitted to bail.

JUDGE WHITE.—"Noscitur ex sociis," ("a man is known by his companions") is true of a man's morals, and it is equally true of his politics. Judge White has abandoned his former principles. He has deserted his republican friends, and tempted by the love of power, he has thrown himself into the ranks of his old opponents. He is a candidate of the Nullification party and of the opposition to Jackson's administration. He is in close political communion with those who have heretofore abused him without stint. He is doing all that his name and influence can effect, to prostrate the principles he has pretended to hold for eight years past. He has lent his name to disunionists, for forming a sectional party in the South, contrary to the warnings of experience and the advice of Washington. He is endeavoring to prevent an election by the people, and carry the choice of President into the House of Representatives. He is a candidate in the South only in order to divide the republicans of the South, and not in hope of succeeding himself to prevent (if he can) the choice of Martin Van Buren—the candidate of the Union Party—the candidate who alone has pledged himself "to carry out the measures of the present administration." All these are undeniable facts. How then can any republican supporter of this administration, give his vote to Judge White? To what a state of desperation has the opposition arrived, when their leaders falsely declare or hypocritically pretend that "Judge White is an administration man?"

GEN. JACKSON. At a dinner given to The President in Nashville, on the 29th of last month, the following sentiment was given: "Our illustrious Guest—The President of the United States. By maintaining the true principles of Republicanism, and a sound construction of the Constitution, he has disappointed his enemies and fulfilled the most sanguine expectations of his friends. The great measures of his administration will continue to be supported by The People."

After returning his acknowledgments for the sentiment expressed, The President offered the following:—
"Republican Tennessee: Her motto—'Principles not men.' She will never abandon her good old Jeffersonian Democratic Republican principles which she has so long maintained and practised, to throw herself (on any occasion) into the embraces of the Federalists, the Nullifiers, or the new-born Whigs."

Whoever shall be our next President, the formation of geographical parties, and this arraying of North and South against each other, must terminate in evil, and will be dangerous to the Union. But what care Judge White and his Nullifying party for that. "Rule or Ruin" is their motto. The People must look to this. If they remain indolent spectators of such schemes, the fabric of our government will fall in upon us, and "great will be the fall!" The White banner will be a bloody flag! The United States will be split into fragments!—and Judge White and the few Union men who follow him, will not even enjoy the poor privilege of ruling a Southern Confederacy. John C. Calhoun and his party, who first went into the ranks of Jackson with a view only to the elevation of Calhoun, and deserted so soon as that selfish prospect vanished—who, in their disappointment struck at the Union of the States—have now taken Judge White for the same purpose, and it is not difficult to foresee, if Judge White were President, that under their directions he must conduct this government. If he fails, as fail he must, their object, by the other hand, is to secure for him a southern vote, and kindle the prejudices of the South into a blaze of hostility to the North; and thus prepare the way for a separation of the States—and for what? To make Judge White governor of this Southern Confederacy? No; Mr. Calhoun will put in his claim for that honor, and then he may reach the summit of his dangerous ambition! The doctrines

of disunion are already made familiar as household words, by being repeated; men are beginning to speak of them as the doctrines of the South. We can only resist their influence by the mighty force of the people's voice.

What does it matter to the people, whether Judge White is a Nullifier or not, if he is their candidate; the instrument of their party; by which they hope to vault into power, and if they cannot, then to destroy the best Constitution the world ever saw. These remarks are not made in a spirit of party. The truth justifies them, and patriotism demands that the truth shall be spoken without fear. It was the opinion of James Madison, expressed just before his death, that "the Party which now rallies around Mr. Van Buren is the Party of the UNION." Freemen of North Carolina, to the rescue! To the rescue!

FEDERALISM IN MASQUERADE.

Of all the devices ever attempted by the party opposed to our republican institutions, that through which they seek to steal into power, at the approaching Presidential election, shows the most shameful destitution of principle. In the era of the elder Adams, aristocracy boldly endeavored to bear itself through, by openly arguing the necessity of a strong government to keep down the will of the people, "who were their own worst enemies." The precept was then fearlessly followed up by example; and the alien law, the sedition law, and one strong blow after another, left the people no doubt, that they were to become the subjects of the men installed in the power of the Government, or immediately assert their rightful sovereignty over it. In the next epoch, when federalism sought its restoration, like the legitimists of France it threw itself upon the strength of British bayonets, and it undisguisedly allied itself with a foreign power, in the effort to enforce its lost influence and authority upon the American people. In the third approach of federalism to power, fraud and corruption were substituted for force, and the daring policy of the elder Adams. Bargain, intrigue, and management in the House of Representatives had its day, and the coalition of sordid interests, bank monopoly, joint-stock manufacturing monopoly, the log-rolling internal improvement system, succeeded. Hamilton's idea of engrafting the British money government upon the young and flourishing stock of American democracy, was fully embraced by Mr. Clay. The tariff and the Bank of the United States were to furnish the supplies. The active classes were all to be wheeled in phalanx. The bank had the mercantile interest at its back. The tariff gave the administration the command of the manufacturers, and of every section which could be reached and influenced by a road or canal; and how it was contemplated to subsidize the press and to pension the Congress, the glimpse which we have had at the proceedings of Mr. Biddle's fair business transaction committee sufficiently explains.

The striking characteristic of the attempt of the enemies of republican government, at the present moment, is the adoption of every species of expedient to carry their point, without regard to any general principle, it is that of using all means, no matter how incongruous, to break down the present system of government, without any plan with regard to building up another. The whole doctrine is disguise of ultimate objects. In these, none of the real leaders of the opposition would concur. Neither Clay, Calhoun, or Webster, would agree on any mode of administration, in which each could not have his selfish ambition gratified. A national patriotism has no place in the bosoms of these political gamblers, more than private morality has in the designs of the managers of public gaming tables. Their simple object is to have all that is dear and valuable to society, as settled by the equal institutions under which we live, staked up and put to a hazard—and they trust to their skill and adroitness to appropriate the greatest share. In the present settled order of things, the schemes of dishonest men are circumscribed by the regular operation of the public mind, and the safe and steady motion which it imparts to the Government. Nothing but some convulsion which shall break up the ways, and arrest the natural progress of public affairs, will enable the malcontents to give a new direction to them. They agree, therefore in every thing that tends to anarchy.

In this view, they have set up a Presidential ticket with as many heads as the hydra. In some sections their electoral ticket is for Harrison, Webster, and Granger; in others, it is for White, Harrison, and Tyler. In Tennessee, it is for White alone, without a Vice President. In Kentucky, it is for Harrison alone, with Granger for a lieutenant. In Maryland, the heads of Harrison and Tyler appear together. The whole of this new device of using secondary men, is to blend all the factions in one common purpose of subverting what is established. The leaders could not come out themselves, because each of them is identified with some obnoxious policy or principle, which would rally a majority in every section, north, south, and west, against them. By taking an apostate republican for use in the south, the odium of the former conspiracy of federalism in the shape of nullification is avoided, and geographical considerations are brought to bear to enable the malcontents to rally a southern party. In the north and west, abolition federalism has laid hold on one, who, although identified with all the principles of the administrations of the elder and younger Adams by his adhesion to both, is yet supposed, as a native of Virginia, to be able to associate something of State pride with the White ticket in the Old Dominion; and so while a geographical party is to be formed on him and Granger in the non-slaveholding States, on the principle of abolition, his

mongrel connexion with White and Tyler, in Maryland and Virginia is to bring black cockade federalism, as far as it exists in those States, in array with nullification, in the effort to merge the democratic union party, in a sectional southern party.

The end to which this masquerade of federalism and its nursing factions, north and south, are to conduct the approaching Presidential election, is thus set forth in Thursday's Telegraph. In the north and west, Harrison, according to the Telegraph, is to get one hundred electoral votes that are to be carried in the name of White. In this state of the case, the nullifying organ comes to the conclusion that the election of the democratic candidate will be defeated.

THERE IS, HOWEVER, (says the Telegraph), BUT LITTLE DOUBT THAT VIRGINIA, SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, AND MASSACHUSETTS, WILL EVENTUALLY CAST THEIR VOTES FOR GENERAL HARRISON, WHEN IT IS FOUND THAT HIS ELECTION CAN BE THUS SECURED IN THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE. BUT SHOULD THEY PREFER VOTING FOR JUDGE WHITE, THE ELECTION WILL BE THROWN INTO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES; and we do not think it possible for Mr. Van Buren, with all his cunning and intrigue, to secure his election by that body, after the People have passed sentence against him."

From this it would seem that the profligate political bargaining which transferred the vote of so many states in the House of Representatives to Mr. Adams, against the will of the people of these States, is to be in the electoral college, and VIRGINIA, SOUTH CAROLINA, AND GEORGIA, are to be transferred to a Bank, Tariff, and Internal Improvement federalist, or else "the election is to be thrown into the House of Representatives," and the same scene renewed in that body!

All this, however, is mere delusion.—There is no hope of immediate success indulged by those who are laboring to build up geographical parties, upon the principle which showed itself with such fearful potency in the Missouri question. The false hopes held out of carrying the Presidency for one or other of the sectional candidates—pulling at the opposite ends of the Union—is but to animate their partisans, to urge the opposing principles and prejudices which are now broached and looked to for future use, in the different quarters, as the means of making that final schism, which can alone be the object of the southern agitators. To make the Presidency subject to the disposal of a sectional party would not suit Calhoun or his associates. The North is the strong section, and if disposed of on that principle, the South would be the loser. The only purpose, therefore, which these men can have in broaching anew the principle which produced the difficulty in the Missouri question, to make it pervade the Presidential contests, is to bring about the results to which we referred yesterday, and which was so deeply deplored by Mr. Jefferson in the letter to Mr. Short, from which we quoted. Of the same tenor is the following letter to John Holmes:

MONTICELLO, April 22, 1820. I thank you, dear sir, for the copy you have been so kind as to send me of the letter to your constituents on the Missouri question. It is a perfect justification to them. I had for a long time ceased to read newspapers, or pay any attention to public affairs, confident they were in good hands, and content to be a passenger in our bark to the shore from which I am not distant. But this momentous question, like a fire bell in the night, awakened and filled me with terror. I considered it at once as the knell of the Union. It is hushed, indeed, for the moment. But this is a reprieve only, not a final sentence. A geographical line, coinciding with a marked principle, moral and political, once conceived and held up to the angry passions of men, will never be obliterated; and every new irritation will make it deeper and deeper.

I regret that I am now to die in the belief, that the useless sacrifice of themselves by the generation of 1776, to acquire self-government and happiness to their country, is to be thrown away by the unwise and unworthy passions of their sons, and that my only consolation is to be, that I live not to weep over it. If they would, but dispassionately weigh the blessings they will throw away, against an abstract principle more likely to be effected by union than by secession, they would pause before they would perpetrate this act of suicide on themselves, and of treason against the hopes of the world. To yourself, as the faithful advocate of the Union, I tender the offering of my high esteem and respect.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

FROM THE MILTON OBSERVER.

DINNER TO THE HON. BEDFORD BROWN

It will be seen by the following correspondence, that the offer of a public dinner has been tendered to and accepted by, our distinguished fellow-citizen, Mr. Brown, to be given at the Milton Hotel, on the 17th instant, as a testimony of regard for his independent and truly republican course in the Senate of the United States. A number of distinguished citizens of the Democratic party in Virginia as well as North Carolina, have been invited to attend: Among them the venerable Nathaniel Macon, His Excellency Richard L. Spaight and the Hon. William C. Rives.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Milton Aug. 25th, 1835.

DEAR SIR:

The undersigned are induced to believe that for the faithful manner in which you have discharged the many important duties assigned to you, whilst acting as a representative in the responsible stations to which you have been so frequently called: and many of your fellow citizens wishing to testify their respect to you around the festive board; for that purpose the

pleasure of your company is respectfully solicited at a Public Dinner, at the Milton Hotel, on Saturday the 17th day of September next.

In behalf of your friends in this section of your native country, we request an answer as soon as practicable.

With much respect,

We remain yours truly,

(Signed by) JAMES RAINEY,

BARZILLAI GRAVES,

STEPHEN DODSON,

and forty-three other citizens.

To the Hon. BEDFORD BROWN.

Caswell N. C. Sept 2d, 1836.

GENTLEMEN:

I have this day been honored with the receipt of your letter, inviting me to a Public Dinner, to be given at the Milton Hotel, on Saturday the 17th instant. For the very flattering manner in which you are pleased to allude to my public services, although conscious myself that they have been but humbly performed, I feel profoundly grateful; coming, as this expression of approbation does, from a portion of those who have known me longest and best.

Since it has been my lot to have been in the Congress of the United States, many questions of the most momentous and agitating character, have presented themselves for consideration—questions virtually involving the liberties of the country and a continuance of its freedom. By the vigorous and united efforts of the Republican party, the principles of free government have, as yet maintained their ascendancy in our national councils; and the happy result has shown itself in the peaceful and prosperous condition, which is universally witnessed in the country. At no period of our former history, have the great questions of civil liberty, and that of the existence of our Union, been more emphatically put to the issue, and to the decision of the people, than they will be in the approaching contest, at the next Presidential election. An attempt is made, by the most profligate misrepresentation, to destroy that Union and harmony between the great democratic parties of the North and South, by the concert and united efforts of which, republican ascendancy has heretofore prevailed and the Union been preserved. The combined political party, which is now making every effort to defeat the Democratic Candidate for the Presidency, perceiving that in no other way, can a triumph be gained for the Bank party and its great allies, Federalism and Nullification, are endeavoring, by the most unhallowed and unscrupulous means, to alienate the South from the North, by the most gross and unfounded misrepresentations, concerning the opinions of Mr. Van Buren, that eminent republican and statesman. The extraordinary and interesting crisis which is now at hand, will, I trust, excuse me for the expression of these opinions. The battle is one for liberty and the right of the people to self government. That the republicans of North Carolina, who have so firmly and triumphantly supported the administration of President Jackson in its greatest and most trying difficulties, will again vindicate that right, I cannot permit myself to doubt. To allow themselves now to be divided and defeated by the arts of the opposition, would be to sacrifice the inestimable principles for which they have hitherto so successfully contended.

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to return to my most sincere thanks for the kind manner in which your invitation to me is conveyed, and to assure you that it will give me great pleasure to participate with you, at the proposed public dinner.

I am, with sentiments of great respect,

Your obedient servant,

BEDFORD BROWN.

To Messrs. James Rainey, Barzillai Graves, Stephen Dodson and others of the committee.

GREAT RE-ACTIONS OF THE OPPOSITION.

ALABAMA.

The Tuscaloosa Flag of the Union of the 17th instant, publishes a complete return of all the members elect of the Alabama Legislature. The Senate is equally divided—15 Van Buren, 15 White. In the House of Representatives there are 50 Van Buren men and 40 White men. Majority on joint ballot, 10.

"We are aware," says the Flag, "that the White papers are making statements contradictory to this, by which they claim a majority for their candidate, but we challenge them to prove a single member here stated to be otherwise than as classified."

The Flag entertains no doubt that Mr. Van Buren will obtain the vote of Alabama next November, by a majority of at least TEN THOUSAND.

Gabriel Moore, the renegade Senator, will now be dismissed from the post which he has so long disgraced.—Louisville Adv.

KENTUCKY.

Of the twelve Senators elected, at the late election, six are democrats, and six opposition. Of the hundred representatives elected, at least forty-two, if not forty-five are the friends of Van Buren and Johnson. In the last House of Representatives there were not exceeding thirty-six democrats. So it appears that we have elected one half of the Senators, and have gained six or eight representatives at the present August election.—Frankfort Argus.

MISSOURI.

Opposition shouts converted into groans. The elections, past and pending. Missouri has gone against us, notwithstanding the promise held out by the early returns, strengthened by the groans of the official organs. The whigs have gained strength there, but not, it appears, sufficiently to carry the day. Mr. Boggs, the Van Buren candidate, is elected Governor by five or six hundred votes over Gen. Ashley; and the Van Buren candidates for Congress, Messrs. Harrison and Miller, are elected by considerable majorities.—U. S. Gazette.

NOTE.—The strength gained by the

Whigs is the loss of one member in Congress; and to show that though Gen. Ashley was popular enough, and wiggery strong enough, to secure his election last autumn, he has now lost it by one thousand majority.

ILLINOIS.

Opposition Lamentation. In Illinois, Mr. Reynolds, now one of her Representatives in Congress, has lost his election, Mr. Snyder having obtained 193 votes majority over him. In the other districts, William L. May and Zadok Casey have been re-elected by large majorities. This State is decidedly for "the Magician"—U. S. Gaz.

NOTE.—The bank organ has forgot to add that Snyder is a Van Buren man, and decidedly opposed to the bank.

ARKANSAS.

In this young and prosperous State the Van Buren ticket is admitted to have swept all before it. We have carried the Governor, Member to Congress, and a large majority of the Legislature.

LOUISIANA.

Here, for the first time during many years, a decided Van Buren or democratic majority has been elected to the Legislature, and the elections to Congress stand as they did at the former trial.

INDIANA.

In this State there has been no election of Governor, though falsely asserted to be otherwise by the opposition. But the members of the Legislature, the only persons chosen, were generally not voted for on party grounds. The result, however, has been that the majority against us in the last Legislature has been changed, and all accounts from our friends agree that the majority for democratic electors will, as usual, be many thousands. Indiana wants for President no black cockade federalists of 1798, and friend to the corrupt bank, such as Harrison is there well known to be.

MARRIED.

In Chatham county, on the 5th inst. by the Rev. FREDERICK ROLLINS, Mr. JOSEPH BOUHAN-NAN, aged 82, to Miss PRISCILLA WICKERD, aged 80.

BLOODED STOCK

FOR

SALE.

WITH a view to lessen my blooded stock of HORSES.

I shall at the OXFORD RACES, on Friday the twenty-first October next, sell at public Auction several valuable Brood mares got by the celebrated OLD VIRGINIAN, now in foal by a thorough bred Sir Archy horse.

Two mares FILLIES, and one or two other fine brood mares. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

SETH JONES.

Pomona, Sept. 15. 98 4t.

The Oxford Examiner, will publish the above 3 times and forward their account to this office.

Fresh Congress Spring,

OR

SARATOGA WATER.

JUST Received, a fresh supply of this article, in quart and pint bottles, and for sale by T. S. BECKWITH & Co.

Raleigh, September 15, 1836. 11.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given to Thomas Forest, Samuel Forest and Whitney P. Forest, legatees of the late William Forest, that I shall apply to the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the county of Wayne at November Term 1836, for the appointment of a committee to audit my accounts as executor of said William Forest; at which time, the said legatees are notified to attend; and receive whatever may be due them from said estate.

BENJAMIN BYNUM, Ex'r.

with the Will annexed.

Sept. 15. 98-7t.

PIANOS.

SELECTED by the very first Musician in the United States, Charles E. Horn, Esq. of New York.

The subscriber has just received Two PIANOS of very superior tone and finish. They have been examined by five or six Musicians, who pronounce them first-rate;—several of the oldest and most experienced cabinet makers in this place, who have carefully examined the exterior, unhesitatingly declare them far ahead of any thing of the kind they have ever seen in Petersburg.

For the quality of these Instruments, I refer to Charles E. Horn, Esq. New York; doctor Thos. Robinson, Petersburg; Doctor Robert Emmet Robinson, do; Wm. M. Robinson, Esq., Richmond; Charles Berg, Esq. Professor of Music in this place.

EDWARD P. NASH, Bookseller.

Petersburg, Va. Aug. 23. 98-12t.

FARMER'S VIEW

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber is anxious to move to the West, and offers for sale his Tract of Land whereon he now resides, lying on Deep River, in Chatham County, twelve miles above Haywood, and a half below Evans' Bridge, four and a half below the Gulf, and twelve south of Pittsborough; containing Twelve Hundred and Sixty-eight acres; more than one half lays in the Bend of the River, Six Hundred acres of which are cleared, and may be called first and second low grounds. There is a great deal of very good Land to clear, a good site for a Cotton Factory, and a Merchant Mill on the River. One half of this site is owned by Peter Evans, Esq. This Tract is less subject to be injured by high water than any tract on the River. It is very level for the section of country, and very productive for Corn, Wheat, Cotton, &c. &c. It is sufficient to say Twenty-five or thirty acres can be worked to very great advantage, and the farm made richer every year. The plantation is in good repair, well watered, the situation high and healthy; on it is a large Frame Dwelling House, four rooms below and three above, with six fire places, and a large framed Barn, fifty-five feet by twenty-four; it is a large Wheel Thrasher and a Cotton Gin, a Cotton Screw, and necessary out-houses. For the information of persons in the lower part of the State, I refer them to Peter Evans, Esq. of Edgewood; he owns the land immediately above me, on the opposite side of the River. I offer to sell part or all, so as to suit the purchaser. I advise those who wish to get a Bargain and a good Farm to wish to see the place. The subscriber can be found on the plantation at any time.

THOMAS FARISH.

In a few numbers of the Standard the above name was printed FARISH, (thro' mistake,) instead of FARISH.

July, 1836. 99-4t.